

Ridgewood and high school at the Delbarton School in Morristown. Peter went to Maryknoll College, a liberal arts college and seminary in Glen Ellen, IL. During college, Peter spent his summers doing community development work in Chicago and Mexico. He graduated in 1967 and opted to continue his education by enrolling in Seton Hall's graduate school of business.

The Vietnam war interrupted Peter's education and he enlisted in the U.S. Army, receiving a commission as second lieutenant. After his tour of duty, Peter entered the family business and has been active, first with his father Nevins and more recently his brother David, leading McBride Enterprises as it developed into one of New Jersey's premier real estate development companies.

McBride Enterprises has built a number of industrial and office parks, including those in Fair Lawn, Glen Rock, Wayne, Totowa, Oakland and Mahwah. Fair Lawn Industrial Park, the first project, became a model for the planned industrial park development. In addition to leading McBride Enterprises, Peter is also president of Urban Farms, Inc., a residential development company which has developed over 2,500 acres in Franklin Lakes and Wayne.

The McBride family roots are in Paterson, established by patriarch John McBride who emigrated from Ireland in 1863. Peter's grandfather, Frank A. McBride, founded a plumbing company in 1898, which, under the leadership of his sons Frank, Nevins, and Joseph, grew to become the F.A. McBride Co., Mechanical Contractors.

The McBride family has continued to maintain an interest in their ancestors' adopted home of Paterson and Passaic County. Several family members have been board members and volunteers at St. Joseph's Hospital, and Peter currently sits on the Board of the Hospital Foundation. Peter is past president and a board member of the Passaic Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He has been one of the organizers of the scouts' annual sports celebrity dinner, which for 15 years has been the major fundraising activity of the council.

Peter is also cochairman of the Annual J. Nevins McBride Golf Outing for Scouting which benefits the youth of Passaic County. His involvement with scouting extends to his family, where his son is a boy scout with Troop 34 in Franklin Lakes. Peter also serves on the Ramapo College Board of Trustees, Most Blessed Sacrament Parish Council, the Archdiocese of Newark Finance Council and the Board of Directors of Hudson United Bank.

Peter lives in Franklin Lakes with his wife, Pam, and children Meredith, Peter, and Annie. Pam is the volunteer architect for "Woman Raise the Roof," a Habitat for Humanity Project in Paterson. Pam and Peter are also mentors for Operation Link-Up at Kennedy High School.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Peter's family and friends, and the people of north Jersey in recognizing W. Peter McBride's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community and to the Boys and Girls Club of Paterson.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week is World Population Awareness Week. It calls attention to the growing population of mankind and the pressures it puts on the planet. At the current rate, the world's population will double from 5.8 to 11 billion people during our lifetime. Excluding China, 21 million women of childbearing age in the developing world are added each year—equal to the total number of women of childbearing age in California, Texas, New York, and Florida combined.

Population Awareness Week calls attention to our voluntary family planning program. President Nixon launched the U.S. international family planning program in 1969. The program improves the health of mothers and their children by increasing the time between births while reducing unintended pregnancies and abortions. After 30 years, the program helped reduce the average number of children in the developing world from six to four. Modern contraceptive use climbed from 10 to 35 percent. As contraceptive use in countries such as Russia rose from 19 to 24 percent, abortion rates fell from 109 per 1,000 women to 76. It is clear that family planning reduces unintended pregnancies and abortions in many countries. In sum, the Population Council estimates that without family planning programs, there would have been 500 million more people in the world today—almost twice the population of the United States.

The single greatest way to reduce infant mortality is to increase the time between pregnancies. Family planning also helps to reduce abortion. Family planning saves lives and creates greater opportunities for the health, education, and economic future of children.

I want to commend the leaders behind World Population Awareness Week, especially Werner Fornos of the Population Institute. The institute is one of the leading forces in bringing the attention of the Congress to key issues of population, family planning, and the environment.

FRONT-LINE HEALTH CARE WORKERS SHOULDN'T HAVE TO RISK THEIR LIVES TO SAVE LIVES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, along with over 20 original cosponsors, I am introducing the Health Care Worker Protection Act of 1997. This bill is designed to reduce the risk of health care workers from accidental needlesticks. The legislation would ensure that the necessary tools—better information and better medical devices—are made available to our frontline health care workers in order to reduce the injury and death which may result from accidental needlesticks each year.

Although needlestick injuries are considered to be widely under reported, health care workers report more than 800,000 needlesticks and

injuries from sharp products each year. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] there have been at least 52 actual and 111 possible documented cases of HIV seroconversions among U.S. health care workers resulting from occupational exposures since 1994. Needlestick injuries caused by hollow-bore needles accounted for 86 percent of all reported occupational HIV exposures. Of the needles involved in the reported injuries, 2 percent or roughly 16,000 are likely to be contaminated by the HIV virus.

Imagine what someone must go through when accidentally pricked with a used needle device. Tests must be conducted to determine if the blood on the device contained an infectious agent. If so, the health care worker must undergo tests to see if they have been infected. If the blood contained the HIV virus, one could not be sure for up to 1 year whether an infection occurred.

While you can't put a dollar figure on the psychological toll of a needlestick, if only one employee becomes HIV positive, the direct cost to treat a needlestick injury can average \$2,809 even if there is no infection. If an infection occurs, direct and indirect costs can total more than \$500,000.

The Health Care Worker Protection Act of 1997 requires hospitals and hospital-owned facilities to use safe and approved hollow-bore needle devices as a condition of participation in the Medicare Program. Hospitals would be required to use safe needle devices as approved by the FDA in consultation with an advisory committee comprised of representatives from consumer groups, frontline health care workers, industry representatives, and technical experts. To enhance compliance, \$5,000,000 would be provided for education and training in the use of safety devices.

Support for this bill has come from all quarters: the American Nurses Association, the American Association of Occupational Health Nurses, the Service Employee International Union, American Federation of Teachers, Lynda Arnold's National Campaign for Healthcare Worker Safety, Association of Operating Room Nurses, American Association of Critical-Care Nurses, many product researchers and manufacturers, and most importantly, health care workers. Supporters of the bill share the opinion that this legislation will provide important protections for health care workers in the workplace.

Better information and better devices are the key to reducing injuries from needlesticks. Hospitals must be encouraged to substitute existing needlestick products with products proven to be safe. Nurses, doctors, and other frontline health workers care each day for those individuals we love. They shouldn't have to risk their lives to save lives. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CONGRATULATING ST. JOSEPH'S WIC PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 28, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson, NJ, on its excellent system of WIC clinics and the work the clinics